ATROCIOUS SCHEME IN NEW-JERSEY. STATEN ISLAND TO BE ANNEXED.

Large Appropriations Asked for.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS FOR GOV. NEWELL

spendence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TRENTON, N. J., March 8, 1859. While the eagle eye of THE TRIBUNE is intently fixed on the State Capital, since the adjournment of the House of Representatives, are jou sware that a project is being hatched in this place for the seizure and annexation of Staten Island, so as to round off this State ? Such is the fact, I am assured on the most reliable authority. You must knew that the proposition to plack that pen-feather, Sandy Hook, out of our wing has given a great deal of offense in Trenton; and numerous have been the expedients proposed to prevent a repetition of the insult. The most far-seeing consider that to be successful the war must be carried into Africa. If you are to mine we must countermine. If New-Yorkers, in their lust for territorial extension, cast longing eyes upon the most easterly point on the continent of New-Jersey, we must retaliate and assume the offensive in turn. And we are going to do it, too. Has it never occurred to you how dangerously sit-unted is Staten Island, in view of our rapidly growmerce on the Raritan and the Passaie! ing commerce on the Raritan and the Passaic I tunnage of the former is nearly half, and of the latter a little more than three quarters of a million pounds avoirdupois! Staten Island is the key to this magnificent traffic. The erection of such trefortifications at Tompkinsville Seguine's Point—stronger than the wooden walls of Athens twice over—naturally excites alarm in the bosoms of all who desire the future prosperity of New-Jersey. In addition to these, we have been assured that a corps of engineers have lately made surveys along the Kills, for the express purpose of putting a practical veto on our trade, or at least converting the channel into another Little Belt with an Elsinore to guard it. demanding toll on every mud-scow passing or re-passing, and furnishing a hard nut for some future Frank Pierce to crack. This is a very alarming prospect, I assure you. Were the Union to be dissolved, and war to arise between us in Jersey and you in New-York, you would have all the advantage on your side, and, in fact, could shut ou men-of-war in Newark and Raritan Bays as close as an oyster, unless a ship canal were constructed across Bergen Point, which may justly be regarded as the Florida of this State.

Let me, therefore, whisper a secret in your acoustical orifice-of course, not to be mentioned in public. I have been assured by a member of the Third (or lowest) House here that Gov. Newell is engaged in the preparation of a special message, demanding thirty millions of dollars from the Legislature to put our forces, whether on land or water, on a war footing, which implies, I fancy, liberal contracts for high-heeled boots. He will also ask additional powers, so that, after the adjourn ment of our Legislature, he may be enabled to act with the decision and energy requisite in such a It is well known that during the canvass of 1856, Dr. Newell was strongly in favor of this project, and repeatedly declared his determination to acquire the island peaceably if we can, forcibly it we must. Indeed, he made no secret of his de signs, and it is believed a manifesto to that effect then circulated contributed powerfully to his election in the southern counties of this State. He believes the time has now come for putting these designs into execution, and that indefinite exten sion is the law of progress in New-Jersey. message will be ready by the latter part of this week, or as soon as _____ has been confirmed Chancellor, and _____ elected to the United States

Such is part of the programme, but the half has not been told you. If you will take a steamer or a balloon, and survey our coasts, you will see several hundred oyster boats, which are being collected in order to be converted into an efficient marine; you will see all the Navy-Yards bristling with activity, as if we were on the eve of an important election; ay, and you will witness the crowds of long, lank unkempt, half drunken fillibusters, who are awaiting the favorable moment to precipitate them selves upen the long-coveted spot.

will be a most exciting debate on this topic, and what the upshot will be is uncertain. Three parties have already been pretty distinctly d-those who are for seconding the Governor and taking advantage of the present crisis to con-nummate the measure; those who think the time has not yet come, but that (while the tide is ebbing) tain to drop in, some day, by the operation of New ton's law; and those who are opposed to having anything whatever to do with the enterprise. In behalf of the last ides, with which your correspondent sympathizes fully, there is much to be said. One difficulty arises from the fact that we should thus have 75 miles (more or less) additional coast to de have 75 miles (more or less) additional coast to de-fend, requiring a vast annual outlay to protect the harbors of the island from aggressions. This would require a whole fleet of oystermen, and also a very large increase to our standing army, already an ex-pensive institution. But, in my mind, the great obstacle arises from the circumstance that we should thus annex a population entirely unfit to carry out a republican gavernment. Like all the other nations of Spanish American descent, they are turbulent, factious, ungovernable, issuing pronunciamientos, breaking out into rebellion, and committing depredations a which the heart sickens, on the slightest pretexts You have, I dare say, heard of some of their up risings last Summer, when the fiery cross was sen around Tompkinsville, and the clans, with Ray TOMPKINS at their head, like another Roderick Dhu, relled up their sleeves and pitched into the burning and plundering business at a fearful rate. This is only an instance of the sort. Others equally atrocious might be mentioned. Shall we should we, annex such a race to New-Jersey Governor's recommendation will meet with the fate it deserves; and that a measure fraught with iences so fearful may never receive the sanc tion of our Legislature.

-Robert McLane, who is to go out Minister to Mexico, is son to Louis McLane of Delaware, who was cretary of State under Gen. Jackson, succeeding Edward Livingston to that office. He was a prominent member of Congress, representing the Baltimore dis triet of Maryland during the Polk Administration, and was subsequently American Minister to Chins. In the Circinnati Convention he supported Gen. Pierce, which accounts for the appointment.

The steamer Empire State ran into the schooner Uncas of Norwich, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, off the south end of Gost's Island, near Newport Harber. The schooner sank in a few minutes after the accident in 30 feet of water. The crew were saved by the boats from the steamer. The Uncas was an old vossel, commanded by Capt. Coit, and was from Klizabethport, with 100 tuns of coal, bound for Fall

-Judge Campbell has made a decision under the License law, by releasing a man upon a writ of habeas corpus who had been arrested at Cherry Valley the 23d ult. for drunkenness, deciding that he had the right to give ball if he chose, and that he could not be held for trial until he was indicted by the Grand Jury. "Petit larceny," said the Judge, "is the only crime for which the Constitution gives the Legislature the power to put a party on trial without his consent, unless a Grand Jury has found an indictment

-The exports of the State of Ohio the last year (independent of manufactures and the arts) amounted is value to \$50,350,000. The appraised value of her property is \$840,800,031.

WAR INEVITABLE IN EUROPE

LONDON, Friday, March 18, 1859. The Emperor of Austria has felt rather Lacomfortable ever since the memorable New-Year's reception at the Tuileries; and, forgetting his usual haughtiness, he clings with the utmost tenacity to peace. Pocketing the first insult, declaring that the semi-official pamphlet of La Guerreniere is nothing but an injudicious attempt of an ill-disposed man to create a rupture and a European difficulty. Ignoring the provoking policy of Count Cavour at Turin, the official Vienna papers find no reason for alarm in Napoleon's speech, which in Italy works like a firebrand. Francis Joseph is even willing to enter into negotiations as to the evacuation of the Roman Legations He might, perhaps, even cancel the treaties with Parms and Naples, which are so obnexious to Sardinia, if there were the slightest hope that he could buy off by these means a French invasion in Italy. Still, there is scarcely any reasonable doubt to be entertained about the intentions of Napoleon. He is arming in the most expensive way. Thousands of workmen in the mavy yards are preparing the fleet for immediate action. Even the railway between Marseilles and Toulon, which was to be opened in April, must now, according to his orders, be in working condition in March. His official and semi-official writers keep the world constantly in trouble. The first pamphlet was followed by Emil Girardin's lucubrations about the war, disclaiming an Italian campaign as not important enough in its objects for the sacrifices it would entail upon France, but preaching a grand war in conjunction with Russia, for the purpose of settling at once all European questions, by dividing the continent between an Eastern and Western Empire. Absurd as this proposition seems, it covers a threat. Napoleon wishes to indicate that, if thwarted in his Italian schemes, he will not recoil from a greater European war in Germany. Or has he not solemply declared that the Empire means peace? What, then, would history say of his consistency, if there remained one pledge which he had not broken? No, he must have war. He knows too well that never was a new dynasty established on any throne of the world, without being baptized with blood and consecrated by victory. The massacre of the second of December was sufficient for the time being, but not sufficient to give stability to the Napoleons. War at any price is now his policy, and therefore all his enemies are opposed to it, especially the Republicans and Orleanists. They all know that an Italian campaign must strengthen the Imperial usurper, for they see that the peace policy of Louis Philippe and of the Republic destroyed these two Governments. Lord Normanby, the English Embassador at Paris in 1848, openly declares, in his silly book about the Revolution, that his motive for recommending moderation and peace to Lamartine and Cavignac was his fear lest the Republic should prove stable, which would have resulted from a European war. I do not now enter into the discussion whether these views are right or wrong, and still less, whether Italy can be benefited by a Napoleonic

tiously state the facts of the case. Napoleon's fear of Italian assassins continues. He is aware that unless the agitation in the peninsula is allayed, his life will remain in danger. Besides, it is his policy to remove his cousin, Prince Napoleon, from Paris, since he knows that the Prince, as unscrupulous as the Emperor himself, would not respect the rights or even the life of the infant Prince, in the case of his own death. All these causes act in the same direction. Napoleon wants war, and all the concessions of Austria, and even ber alliances with Bavaria and other petty German States will not prevent it. Prussia is expected to speak, to protest and to diplomatize, but not to do anything in the coming struggle.

campaign and French protection, but I conscien-

In the meantime, Russia is making use of the golden opportunity and undermining the very existence of Turkey, while public attention is rivited on Italy. Prince Alexander Conza, the newly elected Hospodar, both of Moldavia and Wallachia. has quietly set aside both the treaty of Paris and the suzerainty of the Sultan, by proclaiming the complete union of the principalities in the teeth of the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire; while Prince Milosh, in Servia, has declared himself hereditary Prince, in spite of the Turkish Government, which limited his tenure to the term of his life. The National Convention had previously dissolved the Senate, the majority of which, was bound to the interests of Turkey, and to the influence of Austria. Milosh, at his arrival, dismissed the National Convention, and is now reconstructing the Senate, according to his own pleasure, by filling it with partisans of Russia. This state of things is becoming intolerable to Austria, and we are not surprised to hear that Prince Metternich, now a nonagenarian, but still of unbroken powers, has recently declared, "there has "never existed a greater danger for the Austrian empire during these last forty years, than now."

RHODE ISLAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, March 7, 1859. There is unusual commotion in this little State. Reigion, law and politics-these three are receiving uncommon attention from the people.

The religious movement is noteworthy, because it nstifles that view of auman progress maintained in the philosophy of M. Auguste Comts and Mr. Buckle. When evangelical clergymen assemble statedly in their churches and there propound and discuss, as freely as if on an Asti-Slavery platform, subjects of a purely practical character, leaving out of the debates all reference to theology, and almost is noring metaphysics. we may safely infer that these religious bodies are drifting toward that positive philosophy into which, according to the writers above named, the civilized nations have already entered. Disteties, physiology, the laws of health, domestic and household economy, and the physical sciences, form the staple of all the speeches. I allude to this movement not because it new, for it has always been going on in the world, be on account of the distinctness with which it now pr sents itself to the observer of human progress.

on account of the cisturchess which which it how pre-sents itself to the observer of human progress.

As to Law, all the cotton machinery in the State has not made more noise than the case of Ives vs. Hazard. The popular exadement upon it has been in-tense and widely extended; and although there is a hull in the storm just now, the quietude is but tempo-tary—a necessary postponement of sgitation until the people shall have got through with the State and ray—a necessity perpendicular to galactic and the people shall have got through with the Stats and Congressional elections. Then we may expect a very respectable popular tornado, which will be quite damaging to the legal profession in Rhode Island. The action of the Supreme Court in this case, if it has done nothing else to benefit the masses, has explied among them a desire to know more of law than they have hitherto aspired after. Some of our journals are lamenting the disrespectful language which the common people apply to the Court, and the increasing unpopularity of the Rhode Island lawyers, most of whom inderse the decision of that acquast tribunal. Whether the anticipated Law war will be as violent as the Dorr war of 1842, as our Providence Journal intimates, will be known after the battle.

The Colored School question is still before our Legislature. There is a probability that the House will eract a law abolishing easte schools in this State, a though there is no hope that it will be done in the Senate. The colored people of Rhode Island have shown the most indomitable perseverance in this

caree, whose inherent justice they fully approximate; and the skill, forecast, ability and eloquence with which they have advocated their claims before the people and in the legislative halls, to equal school privileges, has not been at all favorable to the doctrine of the material superiority of the white race. Some of our legislators, who are not unknown to fame as public speakers, have been a little unstarched at the legal and constitutional arguments of Downing, and the borning eloquence of Wangh (both colored men), when pleading their cause before the Committee of the House. Their facts have never been boneatly districted and here examined a remain management. See puted, and their arguments remain unanswered. See now pisin the case is. Neither the State Constitution nor the statute in a recognizes any differences of com-plexion among the citizens. The Constitution, you are aware, is not disfigured by the word white. The colored man is taxed like the white citizen; vice and is voted for, and sometimes successfully; and yet his children are entirely excluded from the high school, which is built and salaried in part with his morey, as are all the other rebook; and of these other schools, two are set apart for his exclusive use, and these are at long distances from the childrens' homes. In con-ducting this movement, the colored people have law, Conscitution, republican equality and the absolute right on their side, while on the other there is nothing but a ong standing and inveterate prejudice. The right will

On the first Wednesday in April is our State election. There is some trouble here, particularly in the Eastern Congressional District, and the trouble is caused by the leaders of those seventeen hundred men in this State who voted for Fillmore in 1856. The principal leaders of this faction are those politicians whose record is black with anti-republican deeds; and even now their candidate for Congress from this diseven now their cacdidate for Congress from this dis-trict boasts in his public speeches that he is a "Clay Whig." But it is not my purpose to criticise the leaders of this party, or to point out the decos which they are now perpetrating, which are calculated to emparases if no to defeat the triumph of Republican-ism in 1860. They are evidently isboring for some other end than the overthrow of the Slave Power. How they will succeed in patting down Republicanism in this district will be known on the 6th of April. The Republicans have selected for their candidate the Hop. Thomas Davis, who represented this district

The Republicans nave represented this district in the XXXIII Congress. Mr. Davis, until 1854, was a Democrat. He outloose from his party at the time of the Natraska swindle. For more than twentyupon the masses of the people. He is bone of their bone and fish of their flesh. They have tried him and they know him. Their respect is hazed, not on his qualities as a politician, but on his manifects, his integrity and his practical ability. Few men have been in political life so long and kept so clean a record. From beginning to end it is without spot or blenish. Should be be defected by the crafty maneuvering of politicians, Freedom, and not Mr. Davis, will be the greatest soflerer.

POLITICAL.

-The Savannah (Gs.) News says that The Journal of Commerce of this city is mistaken in supposing that a large majority at the South is opposed to the slavetrade. Our Wall-street neighbor should be careful not to shake the confidence of its Southern friends in the coundness of its judgment and its morals by such

-The Savannah Republican makes the recent revthe reannexation of that island. Of course, reasons that are good for Cuba are good for Hayti or for Jamaica. But would it not be well to get Cabs first?

- The Albany Journal says, rather querulously, our Minister to France speaks only broken French; our Minister to Spain is ignorant of Spanish; our Ministers to Germany, as a general thing, cannot tell High Dutch from Hebraw, and one of our Ministers to Italy knows equally little of Italian; our Minister to Russia speaks no Russian; our Minister to Constartinople cannot 'talk Turkey;' our Minister to Cai na doesn't know the first word of Chinese." As the rule is invariable there must be a good reason for it. Probably it is intended that they shall do no mischief. Did not Mr. Soulé know Spanish ! And what a most he made of it! Let well enough alone.

-The Indiana Legislature have passed a license law, regulating the sale of liquors, and a law for sub-mitting the question of holding a Convitational Convertion to the people, at the next Outober election Also, an act directing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase from \$400,000 to \$500,000 worth of 5 and 21 per cent Indians stocks, at New-York prices. A bill increasing the number of branches of the State Bank failed for want of a Constitutiona

-The Cincinnati Enquirer says that, if "Southern Democrats do not consider Mr. Pagh 'reliable' on slavery, they will scarcely find any body that is in

-The Supreme Court at Washington, in the case of The United States vs. Sherman H. Booth, The Supreme Court vs. Error to Supreme Court of Wisconsin, held the whole conduct of the Court below to be totally illegal and virtually revolutionary; that the d a right, and it was his duty to resist by force any such interference as that in the case of Booth, on the part of the State powers; and that the Fugitive Slave act was clearly constitutional.

-The Louisiana Legislature is following somewhat in the steps of the Illinois Legislature, and is at present at "dead lock" upon the Apportionment bill.

-Major Henry W. Thomas of Fairfax County, Va. was nominated for Congress by the Opposition Con vention, at Alexandria, for the VIIth Congressional District of Viceinia.

-The special election to fill the Senstorial vacancy caused by the death of Judge Stow will take place pext week Tuesday. The Republicans are moving in the matter. The Democrats hope to catch them

-The Common Conneil of Utica, acting as a Board of City Canvarsers, have decided that there is a tie between Mr. Hoyt and Mr. Wilson. This, we believe compels the Mayor of last year (Mr. Conkling) to hold over."

PERSONAL.

-Letters have been received from the Rev. Theodore Parker since his arrival in Havans, announcing the cheertal intelligence of a great improvement in his health. He was to sail for St. Thomas on the 22d ult. -Professor Mitchell gives a course of lectures on

Astropomy this week in Philadelphia. -A Letter in The Norfolk Herald, from on board

the United States sloop of-war Cyane says that Henry A. Wise is remembered with so much respect in Rio de Janeiro that many of the children of the natives are named for him.

-Ex President Fillmore has been on a visit to Cin. cirrati where he made a speech to his "American" friends in a parior of the Burnet House. In the course of it he made the somewhat gratuitous semark that "he had retired from public life forever,"

-Mr. Smith O'Brien has been invited to a public dinner by a number of his admirers in Richmond. His reply war, that as he is making simply a private tour ugh the country, he preferred to avoid all such public demonstrations,

-The Montrois (Pa Republican says that the story of Weeks, the "secretted actor," of the destitution of his mother and staters, to asypost whom he is obliged to return to the stage, is a bass fabrication. The father, Caleb Weeks, is an industrious machasin, quite able to support his family, and would be sweet to have the young man do violence to his feelings by deserting the pulpit for the stage on their account."

-Mr. Newton Mercer of New Orleans has made an additional donation of \$2,560 to the Maryland Agricultural College, making a sum of \$7,500 which he has given to that institution.

-The \$678 raised some time since, in this city, for a monument to James Fenimere Cooper, has been transferred to an association at Cooperstown, to aid in erecting a suitable monument to his memory there, where he was buried.

-The students at Amherst College are about to present a service of plate to the venerable Dr. Hitchcock.

not get them for \$10,000. "They sell, which," naively aids the great journalist, " pleases me."

-Two swindlers, who called themselves Dr. Wm. Rielly, U. S. A., and J. Wells, were arrested at St. Louis, a few days ago, charged with attempting to put in circulation the bills of a back called "The Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Petersburg, Ps. " but which has no legal existence. Some of the paper of

this pretended back is in circulation at the West. - The Constellation savegely disputer the claim of Fitz James O'Brien, seq., now resident in Boston, to the titles and estates of the Baron of Inchiquin. Acco: ding to that journal, the whole pretention is pure bumbug; and it cays, the name of the noble claimant should be charged to Fitz Gammon O'Brien, unless, indeed, as The Constellation is inclined to believe, the story is a hoar, invented for some purpose by some person not friendly to Mr. O'Brien.

- Jacob Bien, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, and President of the Marine Bank of that city, died on

- Mr. Sickles said to a friend, a day or two since, as reported by a correspondent of a Philadelphia pa-"I have the satisfaction to know that nearly every religious paper that has spoken of me has ap proved the step which I have been compelled to take." Either the letter-writer is mistaken in attributing such a remark to Mr. Sickles, or Mr. Sickles's reading of religious newspapers is limited.

- President Shannon, late of the Missouri University, who died on Friday last, won his title clear to fame by as eccentric defense of human bondage.

-There is too much reason to fear that the story the murder of Dr. Doy and his con, the Kansas prisoners, by a mob of Missourian Berder Rufflans at Platte City, is true. A correspondent of The St. Louis Republican at St. Jereph centirms it, and says the mob unstered 300 strong; that the father begged hard for his life, but that he was spared only long enough to see his son hanged first. The reason given for this infamous crime was the fear that the Court would acquit the prisoners for want of jurisdiction.

-A young woman, Ludwiga Gerard by name, a Hungarian, and the wife of a cigar-dealer in Cincinnati . on heirg accused, a few days since, by her husband of unfaithfulness, took a pistol from a shelf in their shop and blow out her brains. She is described by the Cincinnati papers as young and beautiful, elegant in manners, brilliant in conversation, and of a highly culti-vated mind. She did, at any rate, the last thing she undertook to do very completely, for she shattered her head to pieces. Her husband had intercepted a letter of the supposed lover's, making an appointment with her, and had followed her to the spot, and seen them walking together. There seems to have been no other

-A man named David appeared at the Station-House in Buffalo, one day last week, asking to be taken care of, and he was committed as a vagrant. The day following, a person arrived in search of him, who announced that, his father and mother having clution in Hayti the occasion of some suggestions as to | recently died, he was heir to a fortune of two millions of dollars. David is a Russian, and came to this country about two years since, with eixty thousand dollars, alf of which he squandered, and the other half lost, It is rather a puty he was found, as he might have made a respectable and harmless papper.

-Mr. F. H. Underwood, one of the projectors and editors of the Atlantic Monthly, has severed his conpection with that magazine and has also retired from the establishment of Messre. Phillips, Sampson & Co., with which he had been for many years associated.

-A relative of John C. Calhoun denies that he was -Mr. Sickles continues to be visited by crowds, is

in the receipt of "enormous" mails, and writes a great many letters. It is said that he is "looking exceedingly well." There is evidently a disposition on the part of certain Washington correspondents to

-A ball was given last mouth in Paris to Mr. Preston, our new Minister to Spain.

-On the 17th ult. M de Lesseps, the projector of the Susz Caral, left Paris definitively to proceed to Egypt to commence the work. He will pass through Berlin, Vienns and Trieste, to see and consult with the Di rectors living in these cities. On the same day M. Bally was to have embarked for Nicaragua to commence digging a canal there.

-The Rev. Charles Beecher of Georgetown is reperted to have renounced the doctrine of original depravity in his pulpit, last Sonday, declaring that men are born pure as Adam, with every faculty perfect.

-The editorial chair of The Providence Journal is occupied during the absence of Henry B. Anthony, as Senator in Congress, by John R. Bartlett, who was the Commissioner to run the boundary line between Mexand the United States, under Mr. Fillmore,

-The Hon. Henry S. Geyer, ex Senator from Misouri, who died on the 5th inst, at St. Louis, was a native of Frederick county, Maryland, a lawyer by profession, and a member of the Senate from March 4. 1851, to March 4, 1857. He was a Whig in politics, and ecoperated with the Americans.

-Private advices by the steamer Jura state that the Hon. J. Glancy Jones was received at the Court of Vienna on the 14th ult., as United States Minister.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB.
MONDAY, March 7.—Roby. L. Pell, Chairman.
Henry Meigs, Secretary. The Club to-day was very
full, including some twenty females, and all appeared
deeply interested in the discussions.
During the hour devoted to miscellaneous matters,

The Secretary read several interesting papers, one of which showed how agriculture is connected with The Oyster Trade.—Virginia sends North 9,000,000 bushels of oysters. The shells of the oysters used in this city are made into lime, which is principally sold.

to Virginia farmers.

The Good Gardeners' Almanac, is a volume of over 1,500 pages, printed in Paris. It advises every farmer to note daily all changes of weather, and endeavor to get at the truth of his own locality, and not be guided

old superstitions.

Wheat of Algeria and the South of Spain, this work wheat of Algeria and the South of Spain, this work wheat of Algeria and the South of Spain, this work will be the south of the South of Spain, this work will be the south of the South of Spain, this work will be the south of the South of Spain, this work work will be the south of the South of Spain, this work work will be the south of the South of Spain, this work work will be the south of the South of Spain, this work work will be the south of the South of Spain, this work work will be the south of the South of Spain, this work work will be the south of the South of Spain, this work will be the south of the South of Spain, this work will be the south of the South of Spain, this work will be the south of the South of Spain, this work will be the south of the South of Spain, the south of the South of Spain, the south of the South of Spain will be the south of the South of Spain will be the south of the South of Spain will be the south of the South of Spain will be the south of the South of Spain will be the south of the South of Spain will be the south of the South of Spain will be the south of the South of Spain will be the south of the South of Spain will be the south of the South of Spain will be the south of the south of the Spain will be the south of the south of the south of the south of the south says, will vegetate at nine years old; but, generally, wheat will not germinate after three years, unless pro-

served entirely from the air.

Pincopple Pear.—This is a new variety mentioned in the Almanac, which has a very strong pineapple

better known and cultivated in this country, if half as good as it is said to be in France.

Becs.—Mr. PELL made some remarks about bees,

accounting, in his orinion, for the production of drone bees, workers and queens. The virgin queen, he be-leves, lays eggs that produces arones. After associa-tion with the male, the eggs produce workers, or queen bees, according to the size of the cells the eggs Solos Robissos read several letters and extracts,

asking information; some of which called up interesting discussions. Here is one:

Here is Treat an Old Orchard.—WM. P. GATES of Whodham, Ct., wants to know how to treat the soil in an old crebsrd, or where trees have been planted ten years. Plowing outs and bruites the roots, and, he thinks, must injure the trees. How, then, shall the oil be loosered! Judge Fasscu of New-Hampshire-We generally

keep our orchards plowed two-thirds of the time, an work the lard at first as deep as possible. We don think it good no toy to ripen grain in an orchard. Sow with outs and cut them for green fodder. Plant with corn and cut green. Potatoes are the best hood grop orn and cut green. Potatoes are the best hoed crop or an orchard, old or young. THOMAS W. FILLD-I have been trying to answer

this question a long time. Some orehards on Long Island that are proved often, have ceased to bear, while trees in the hedges and walls continue to bear fruit at undan'ly. Some pen ologists contend that or chards should not be disturbed by the plow. Trees all comes from the fibrous roots near the surface. I we can keep the surface loose it will be useful; but

Prof. Nass-1 c near generally with Mr. Field in

for Mr. Everett's " Mount Verson Papers" if he had large as my arm, extending fourteen feet deep. Rye will bill an orchard quicker than anything else. I never stop to inquire whether my plow is cutting the apple roots or not. It does not injure them.

The subject was still further discussed, without coming to any conclusion whether an orenard should be

To Renovate Old Trees .- ANDREW S. FULLER-I To Removate Old Trees, and find how far out the roots extend, and dig so as to cut off three or four feet of the out ends of all the roots, by a ditch three feet wide, which I fill with good soil and masure. It will almost always removate them. If trees are mossy, serspe it off with a hoe.

Thus, W. Field—I agree with Mr. Faller in this accountable.

recommendation.

Whertleberries.—Wm. T. Morse of Lanawa, Chantangee County, Y., wants to know if the seed of whertleberries will grow after being dried, and if so, how should it be prepared and planted! Can the bushes be transplanted and made to grow success-

Mr. Fuller, Mr. Field, Mr. Prill and others gave answers to this question, the gist of which is, that the seed will grow best planted fresh from the berries. If that cannot be done, wash it out from the pulp and put it in earth, not moist enough to vegetate the seed, nor yet very dry. Transport the mass as soon as possible, and plant the seeds in rows in nursery beds, from which the bushes can be transplanted. They do not live well when transplanted from the woods to other localities.

Source Rominson—Here is another letter of inquiry:
The Poultry Enginess.—C. Upson of West Meri-Mr. FULLER, Mr. FIELD, Mr. PELL and others

Solos Robissos—Here is another letter of inquity:

The Poultry Business.—C. Upson of West Meriden, Conn., wants information about establishing a great poultry and egg-producing business, to supply city markets; also, what breed of hers are the best

R. G. PARDEE-I have tried almost all varieties of R. G. PARDEE—I have tried almost all varieties of hers, and have settled upon the Black Spanish, or crosses of them upon the old stock, such as I can pick up in market at fifty cents a p.ir. I have also tried the experiment of keeping hers in the city and the cost of eggs. I keep them in a house at the back of the yard, letting them out for exercise just before roosting time, feeding them on soraps from the kitchen—potatoes, meat, &c., and corn, and fied my eggs cost just three cents a dozen on an average through the year.

Year. Solon Robinson-I recommend to the inquirer the

are converted into eggs and meat.

Thos. W. Firin. The less hers I keep, I think the better for me. I have fed dead horses and all sorts of food, but I can't make it prefitable to myself or ghbors either.

which I will read.

Geneda Thirties.—A Verment boy writes a feeling stiter about Canada thirties; for, as he says, "I was then be told those who admired its good qualities stiter about Canada thirties; for, as he says, "I was then he told those who admired its good qualities that it was made from the juice of rhubarb (nie plant), at the rate of 800 gallots per acre in Wiscorain.

The next meeting the subject of flowers and fruits, grape culture and training will be further discussed.

"The boe will not discommode it, only preventing its going to seed, and I make no doubt that the roots are stronger in the Fall, after a hoed crop, than they were in its Spring before; for the base can reach only
the top of the upright rizema, thereby heading it back,
to its advantage, as any gardener knows. It cannot
be destroyed by being torn into paeces by the plow
or barrow; for its long, rope-like roots—both the rize-

or barrow; for its long, rope-like roots—both the rizoma and true roots—reaching from two to six feet below the surface of the ground, swarm with bads, and
a short fragment answers the purpose of producing a
perfect plant, as well as a potato does a potato plant.

Then, if we cannot subdue the thistle by force, we
must, Pelissier-like, smether it in its den. And thus,
luckity, is easily done. Loave the fee alone during
the Spring, when they, as though thinking they have
the field to themselves, will put forth all their forces,
and, in June, the strength and vigor of the plant will
be above, or near the surface of the ground. Then eye, or near the surface of the ground. them. This will utterly clear them from fields that can be plowed; and buckwheat or turnips are just in time to take the place of the thistles. Clover is prized for soiling, because the roots bear seed; but thistle roots seem to have no end. Rocky pestures must smart or prick, unless close mowing before a heavy rain, while the thistles are in blossom, may help

Grape Culture .- This was one of the questions of the day, and was called up in preference to any other, for the purpose of getting Dr. Grant of ions, an island in the Hudson, wear Peckskill, to give the Club his views. The Doctor has devoted a great desi of attention to grape culture, and has read all that has tention to grape culture, and has read an test may been published, and his remarks were listened to with an attention that showed how deep an interest is taken in this question. We can only give a few brief notes of what he said, all of which he illustrated with well-executed drawings, and with real vines. His discourse was one abounding with practical informa-tion. Several grape-growers present gathered near to catch every word, often putting questions that elicited valuable information.

Pruning.—Cut off the first year's growth above two buds, and next year cut back so as to leave two buds of that year's growth. In nature a vine grows both branch and roots to a great length, before bearing fruit, as it can bear no truit until its leaves and
branches reach the air and sun at the top of the tree.
In cultivation we must train vines to new habits. We In cultivation we must train vines to new habits. We essent depend upon any but native varieties. A well-grown vine will reach 5 or 6 feet the first year, and 10 12 feet the second year, and its success as a bearer will mainly depend upon the manner of training, and training it the first years. No untrimmed vine can remain healthy and be productive. Fruit buss grow remain healthy and be productive. Francours grow upon the same branches but once. Ten feet square of ground is required for a root, and six or seven times that for the vine. Mildew is the great enemy to contend with, and the vine must have air and vigorous growth, for that tends to prevent mildew, and it must have room so as to expose every leaf to brauch, is all that can be grown to perfection; all others must be plucked off. The leaves naturally develop

ers must be plucked off. The leaves naturally develop themselves to the sun, and no more leaves must be left than will fill the space. No healthy leaf grows in the shade. Vines suffered to bear too full the third year are roined ever after.

The fourth year train up four upright canes, and these will each produce three bunches, and the horizontal shoots will produce 24 bunches and bud out new shoots. Only three bunches to a shoot should be grown, and a bunch never should be exposed to the noon-day sun. Training vines upon the trellis is best for the vineyard. The arbor gives shade, and may give satisfaction; but the trellis gives the most fruit. Four feet length of elevation of canes is as much as will produce perfect fruit.

will produce perfect fruit.
At the end of the seventh year the vine is fully established, with three branches on each shoot, which will give six bunches, three on each arm between each will give six bunches, three on cach arm between escale upright. At the base of each accounts a bud for the truit-bearing shoot next year. The ends of the fruit-bearing branches must be stopped stabout two feet from the base. It will shoot again, and must be stopped again, leaving one leaf. The best thing to the vines to the trellis wires is basket willow. Bulrushes are also good. Hatters' trimmings are also

If sit the buds are permitted to grow, the vine will soon be ruined. The best burches always grow near-est the stalk. November is the best time to shorten back a vine to the buds that are to be left for bearing. is an object with the young vine to cut back or stop e growth of branches, to give strength to the root, nothing the bad of a growing vine is to give vigor to eroot, as well as the bads that are to furnish the nes for fruit text year. The Doctor exhibited vine's one year old six feet

long, and two years old twelve feet long, grown from two-eyed cattings of the Diana Grape, which is con-sidered a slow grower. Long cattings should never be planted. Two or three eyes are better; two eyes are best. A serpentine form given to a young vine makes it grow stronger. The best plan to get new vines is by layers. It makes vines that will bear earlier. I have seen five bunches upon a Delaware cane of one year grow perfect. But three bunches to a care generally is as much as can be depended upon. od. Sparing the knife spoils the vine. I taink, in is country, that the trells form of growing vices, oth for wine and market fruit, will be the best plan-etter than growing pour stakes. On posts seven or ght seet high place five wises, and set the rows ten Grapes can be grown to advantage in the city. A vigorous vine can be carried up six or eight feet a use, and there trained upon a trellis, and produc fruit many years. Vines can also be trained brick walls, or in yards, that have four hours of suc a dey. It is not necessary that the sun ships on the ground where a vine is rooted, so that it reaches a surny spot for leaves and fruit. I have trained vires up a house-side three stories high.

All sides of a house may be used, but on the north side the fruit will not ripen well. A northeast exposure on the sea coast is not a good one for grapes. One objection to an eastern exposure is bright suns after frocts. Summer pruning is indispensable. In the sogle between the layers two buds start, and if one is not pinched out it will produce a shoot that will be at green grapes in the Fall. Care must be taken not to cut off the vines in the hard word in the Summer. The above the vines in the hard word in the Summer. The shoot must be toopped in the bud, by pinching, and not by cutting away hard wood. Vines never should be otting away hard wood. Vines never should be immed with ordinary shears, but by a very keen nife, with a smooth cut.

The bunch next to the main stem covers the bul of

siderable if pruning is done in March, which damages the vine more the second year than the present year. There are many advantages in pruning in November, but if neglected then, it must not be neglected also

gether, for upon that, and also plucking of all excess of fruit, depends the successof grape-growing.

The Delaware Grape—The Dector exhibited a painting representing a Delaware vine in bearing, which was much admired, as he gave full explanations of the manner of treating the vine, to produce the growth

and bearing it represented.
Solon Rosinson-Upon this subject I will read a

grapes. The writer says:
"We have been engaged in the cultivation of the grape for more than twenty years, and we can fally adorse your remarks, by severting that the Dilaware the best grape that we have ever seen for out-door oftere in this latitude, because it possesses the follow-

ing qualities: let. Great Hardiness—It has been known to stand

"let. Great Hardinets—It has been known to stand uninjured where Isabella, Clinton and Catawba have been killed to the ground.

"2d. Productiveness—It is a great bearer. The berries and hunches increase in size as the well-naiti-vated vine grows older, and it probably will produce more pounds of fruit to the scree than any other sort ore pounds of fruit to the scre than any out at we know of.
"3d. Earliness—It is said to ripen in Delaware, "3d. Earliness—It is said to ripen in Western

Ohio, about the middle of August, and in Western New-York early in September. There is no other native grape, nearly as good, ripens so early, that we 4th. Quality is Best-Whenever and wherever

compared with other varieties, Delaware bears off the

Now, my dear sir, these grapes are so scarce for two reasons:

"lat. The abovementioned excellent qualities cause them to be in great demand, and prices rise in propor-

tion.

"2d. Those who have the genuine stock, find it is extremely difficult to multiply as fast as the vines could be sold at large prices."

Nature Wines.—Mr. Rockwell of Ridgefield, Conn. exhibited a large number of samples of Connecticut-made wine, which were tested and several of them ap-proved. To our notice, the fault of his manufacture is

that be uses too much sugar.

Ranbarb Wine.—Solos Romissos announced that he had a bottle of Native Wine that very strongly resombled Sherry, which he would offer to the ladice and gentlemen in the beautiful silver goblet which the friends of progress in Connectiont," presented im for telling them they could better grow grapes on core upon their hard, rocky hillsides. This wine

TEN GOVERNORS.

The Board of Governors met yesterday afternoon at 4 p. m., President Dunno in the Chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. A communication was received from the Warden of the Alms-House appointing Osgood W. Gould runner in place of Lawrence Rogers, removed. The Warden stated that Regers came home with the letter bag on Saturday last "beastly drunk." Rogers sent a letter to the Roard densing the charge, and referring to Mr. last beastly drina. Rogers sent a letter to the Board denying the charge, and referring to Mr. Pinckney, Capt. Brown and a number of others whom he alleges he met and conversed with on the occasion he was said to be drunk. Referred to Committee on Alges-House.

A communication was received from Mr. C. C.

A communication was received from Mr. C. C. Adams transmitting a proposition from O. W. May to undertake the charge of children. Mr. May said he had a plan which, if adopted and carried out, would cost the city but a trifle more, if any, than at present. He would rent a suitable building at a rent not exceeding \$3,900, fit it up to accommodate 250 pauper infants at a cost not exceeding \$1,000. When the establishment was so fitted up, Mr. May would take charge of it, and take care of the healthy infants for \$1.50 per week, and sick ones at \$2. Mr. May, for his medical attendance and superinterdence, fixed his salary at \$3.000 per annum, and provided that he should not be engaged for less than there or five years. Dr. May informed the Board that in May last he sold out a one half interest in a water-cure establishment, and said they could address him Philipsville, in Allegbany County, N. Y.

out a one-half interest in a water-cure establishment, and said they could address him Philipsville, in Alleghany County, N. Y.

Mr. Shith thought it ought to be referred to the

Mr. Shirm thought it ought to be referred to the Committee on Lunatic Asylum; but the matter was referred to the Committee as Out-door Poor.

Mr. Shirm, of the Committee on Out-door Poor presented a report, which expressed their willingness to act with the Mayor and Mr. Dubois in the establishment of an "Lefant Home," an appropriation for which institution has been made by the Common Council. The Committee, consisting of Mr. Smith and Mr. Ganther, had visited the parties, and would cooperate with them.

report was adopted, but subsequently Mr. B. F. PINCKNET moved a reconsideration, on the ground that the Committee had acted without the consent of the Board, and a neisy debate ensued the consent of Smith and Mr. Pinckery talked about the modesty of each other, and the Committee were charged with want of medesty. The motion for reconsideration was

Mr. B. F. PINCENET offered a resolution, calling for the appointment of a committee to make a complete set of rules for the government of each of the institu-tions under care of the Board, as well as to compile all the roles and laws of the Board. Adopted.

Mr. Shith moved that the report of the Committee

on Out-Door Poor relative to the pauper infants, be taken from the table and adopted.

Mr. BRUENISGHAUSEN moved as an amendment to the report that the Committee on Out-Door Poor be authorized and directed to employ a higher grade of nurses for the care of children placed in charge of the Department; and in order to make this object full and effective, to allow a fair and just compensation for their services, not exceeding \$1.50 per week and clothing for children; further took the Governors of the Alms-House by committees of two, designated each mouth, visit all the children at nurse, and report the result of their investigation. And that the responsi-

bility of the care and condition of the children rest with the Governors.

The subject was, on motion, laid on the table.

Mr. BRUKKINGHAUSKY, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented a report recommonding that the office of Matron of the Bellevue Hospital be abolished,

office of Matron of the Bellevue Hospital be abolished, and the duties of the office be performed by two rurses, to be appointed by the Warden at a compensation of \$10 per month each. The report further recommended that the use of all liquors be abolished, and that the Warden be directed to examine the quality of the milk, and to reject all that does not come up to the standard as expressed in the contract as "pure, sweet, unakimmed country milk." A better quality of tea and bread was recommended (the same being essential) for the proper treatment of the sick. The drugs and medicines are to remain in charge of the Executive Committee for to remain in charge of the Executive Committee for such action as from time to time may be necessary to remedy all the evils which exist in their application and to dispense with costly articles. The and to dispense with costly articles. The Committee recommended that the special attention of the Warden be called to the perfermance of daties by orderlies and numer, and that removal follow any neglect of daty; that all complaints for violation of rales be reported to the Warden for investigation, and his concurrence in the discharge of patients be in all cases required. The subject of making other ventilation for water closets was considered, and the Executive Committee reported by resolution that the Committee on Believe Hospital be directed to carry out the above arrangements.

| Evue Hospital be directed to carry out the above rangements. Adopted. | The following weekly statement was presented: Nomber remaining Feb. 10, 1819 | 1,273 | 1,274 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 | 1,257 Remaining March 5, 1687. City Prison. 295

Bellevue Hospital. 1,647. City Prison. 17
Lunesie Asylum. 57: Second District Prison. 17
Aims House. 1,652 Thind District Prison. 15
Pendentisty. 1642 Workhouse 17
Lid. Hos. from Workhouse. 25: Colored Home. 35
Isl. Hos. from Workhouse. 25: Colored Home. 35
Isl. Hos. from Almahouse. 25: Colored Home. 35
Isl. Hos. from Almahouse. 15: Colored Home. 35
Isl. Hospital. 15: City Cemetery. 11
Randail's Island. 1,048
Randail's Island Hospital. 277

Total. 5,67 The Board then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

The case of Officer Mills, of the Broadway Squad, was tried yesterday by the Commissioners of Police, Mr. Stillmas presiding. Officer Mills, in connection with Officer Rackett, was charged by Mr. Noble Jennings with robbing him of \$100. It will be reassible that Mr. Jennings, secompanied by a friend, went to Nibio's Theater a few evenings ago, and tendered in payment for telesta a \$20 worthless bill. dered in payment for tickets a \$20 wortuless bill, which bill he subsequently redeemed, saying he did not know it was bad. The officer in quantum arrested and took them to a saloon and examined them, and they charge that the officers robbed them of \$100. Mr. Mills brought forward a number of winesses to show that his character was good, and himself made a statement depying receiving or taking any money from Mr. Jennings. He acknowledged his imprudence in taking the prisoners to a saloon instead of a station-house, and said he did to that their character might had being a first water and said to the character of the control of the character of the chara It is tree best practice to let the land he in grass. No general rule can be given, but it must be adapted to the distance for heart lend can be given, but it must be adapted to the distance for heart lend can be given, but it must be adapted to the distance for heart lend can be given, but it must be adapted to the distance for heart year. In pruning in the fall all of the fruit-bearing arm is cut away to one make the report of the occurrence heretofore published and dequire plowing. I have found roots in my orebards as on account of the exading of the sap, which is concluded, and decision received.

-Mr. Bonner says that he would have given \$25,000